Sana'a University

Faculty of medicine

RY

سنة خامسة طب بشري

دفعة طموح بلاحدود(٣٠)

نماذج اختبارات

عيون

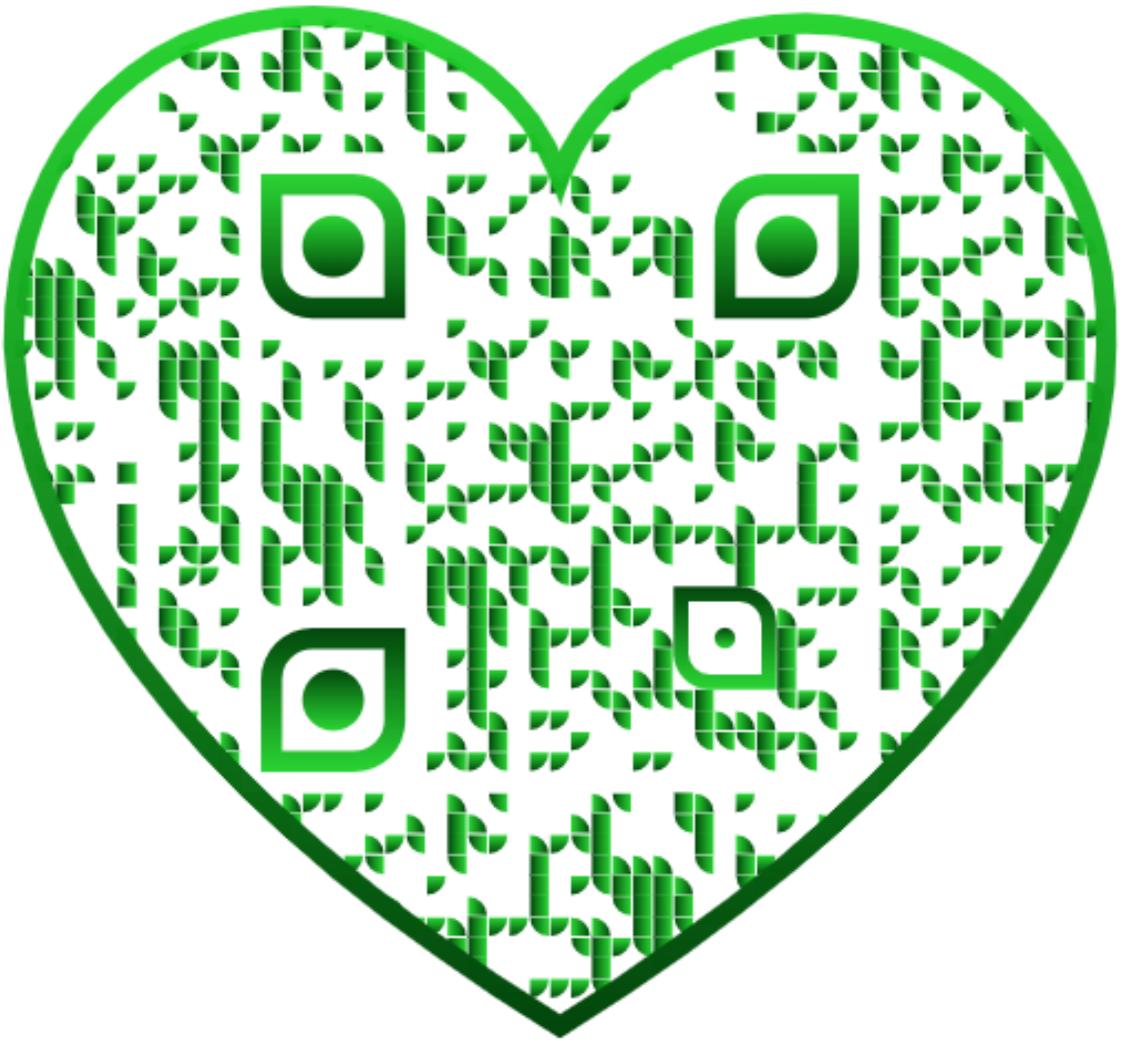
مع تحيات اللجنة العلمية

مندوب الدفعة / معتصم العسلي

مندوبة الدفعة/ رهام قاسم

مع تحيات مكتبة التاج – الجامعة الجديدة تلفون(٥٣٥٨٨٦)

٧٧٧٧٩٠٣٢٥



- Causes of Unlocular watering of the eye .
- Causes of Sudden loss of vision .
- Causes of proptosis.
- Complication of gonococcal conjunctivitis.
- Ocular manifestation of blunt trauma.
- Ocular manifestations of vitamin A deficiency.
- Complication of orbital cellulites.
- Causes of red eye.
- Characteristics of convex lens.
- Ocular manifestation of DM.
- Ocular manifestation of Thyrotoxicosis.
- Ocular manifestation of AIDS.
- Causes of shallow anterior chamber.
- Complication of the trachoma.
- Signs of retinoblastoma.
- Ocular manifestation of dysthyroid disease.
- Ocular manifestation of acute congestive glaucoma.

- Enumerate three possible causes of childhood blindness & mention the preventive measures of two of them ?
- Enumerate two of the most common causes of the blindness and mention the preventive measures of one of them ?
- Enumerate the ocular manifestation of the following :
- Enumerate five causes of blindness in Yemen. Give an account of the diagnosis ,treatment, and prevention of one of them?

➢ *Mention :*

- Mention the nerves supplies the eye?
- Mention the bones of the orbite?
- Mention five main causes of defective vision in children ,discuss briefly management and prevention of one of them?
- Mention five uses of LASER in ophthalmology ?
- Mention briefly the clinical feature of the following :
  A. Herpes simplex keratitis.
  B. Active trachoma.
  C. Congenital glaucoma.
  D. Diabetic retinopathy.
  E. Acute dacryocystitis .
- mention the precorneal tear film layers what are the causes ,investigation of dry eye.
- Mention briefly the signs and symptoms of the following :
  A. Acute dacryocystitis.
  B. Dendretic corneal ulcer.
  C. Primary acute congestive glaucoma.
- Mention the Types of lenses in lens implantation surgery?
- Mention all the structures passing through the superior orbital fissure?
- Mention five main causes of defective vision in children, discuss briefly management and prevention of one of them?
- Mention five structures developed from mesoderm?

➢ *Write:*

- *Write a short note on the following:*
  - Basal cell carcinoma.
  - Ophthalmia neonatorum.
  - Herpes simplex infection.
  - Astigmatism.
  - Hyphaema.
  - Congenital glaucoma.
  - Herpes zoster opthalmicus .
  - Watery eye.
  - Indication of atropine .
  - Complication of steroid.
  - Nerves in the annulus of zinn.
  - Causes of red eye.
  - Indication of keratoplasty.
  - Types of diabetic retinopathy.
  - Types of ptosis.
  - Types of iridocyclitis.
  - Drugs that induce cataract.
  - WHO classification of trachoma .
  - Complications of herpes zoster.
  - Anatomical class. Of uveitis .
  - Ocular manifestation of herpes zoster.
  - Special investigations for retinoblastoma.
  - Structures pass through sup.orbital fissure.
  - Layers of cornea.
  - Ciliary ganglia.
  - local and systemic side effect of atropine.
  - Retinal complication.
  - Grading of hypertensive retinopathy.
  - Vitamin A deficiency.
  - Malposition of lid.
  - Vernal keratoconjunctivitis.
  - Herpes simplex keratitis.
  - Horner syndrome.
  - Astigmatism.
  - Treatment of vitamin A deficiency.
  - Signs of acute iridocyclytis.
  - Chalazion.

- Keratoconus.

- Write two structures pass through optic foramen ?
- Write two causes of corneal transparency ?
- Write three structures derived from the surface ectoderm ?
- Write common causes of cotton wool spots in the retina ?
- Write three family groups of medications used in the treatment of open angle glaucoma naming one example for each?
- Write 6 causes for leukocorea in childhood?

➢ *Draw and label :*

- Anatomy of the visual pathway & mention the visual field defects of optic chiasmal lesions ?
- The picture of the fundus, mention three methods to examine the fundus?
- Diagram of the different layers of the cornea and mention the pre-corneal tear film layers?
- The deferential parts in vertical section through the upper eyelid structure?
- Diagram of a normal fundus ?
- Diagram of light reflex ?
- Superior orbital fissure with its structure ?
- The lens structure ?

➢ *Discuss briefly :*

- The possible chiasmal disorders and their corresponding visual field defects ?
- The common presentation , special investigation and treatment of retinoblastoma ?
- And draw the structures which pass through superior orbital fissure ?
- With drawing the structures which pass through the superior orbital fissure ?
- The differential diagnosis of childhood leukocoria ?
- Ocular manifestation of thyrotoxicosis?
- Method of correction aphakia?
- Type of anesthesia used in ophthalmology?
- Main causes of unilateral watering of eye?
- Clinical signs of herpes simplex keratitis?

➢ *Collection :*

- How can you localize the site of the lesion in the visual pathway by studying the visual field defect. Give five examples with diagram?
- Mechanism of accommodation?
- Causes of loss of accommodation?
- Anatomy of anterior angle?
- Viral infection of the eye?
- Investigation and treatment of retroplasty tumor?
- Squint (investigation ,definition , treatment , and causes)?
- Treatment of corneal ulcer?
- Give the definition and aetiology of trachoma?
- Classified trachoma according to WHO?
- Differential diagnosis of leukocorea?
- what are the early and late signs of keratoconus and how it is managed ?
- Trachoma is the second common cause of blindness worldwide:
  a) How does it cause blindness?
  b) Discuss briefly the prevention of trachoma?
- What are the ocular indications of corticosteroid therapy?
- What is the Causes of secondary glaucoma ?
- Give differential diagnosis of direct and indirect ophthalmoscope?

I-Ptosis. J-Amaurosis fugax.

- How can you localize the site of lesion in the visual pathway by studying the visual field defect. Give five examples with diagram?
- Define blindness, mention five causes of blindness worldwide and discuss briefly prevention of one of them?

➢ *Cases* :

A 40 years old woman presented to ophthalmic OPD complaining of severe pain, loss of vision in her right eye with severe headache for the last few hours.

a) *What is the differential diagnosis of this case?*
b) *How do you manage such case?*

A child, 3 year old, was presented by his parents as having squinting left eye with yellowish-white pupil (leucocoria) . By examination, visual acuity was 6/12 in right eye(OD) and no perception of light in left eye (OS). He has left exotropia of 40 prism dioptre . Fundus examination showed intraocular cheesy white mass with surface vascularization.

Comment briefly on the possible causes, diagnosis, & treatment of this case?

A 40 years old woman presented to ophthalmic OPD complaining of severe pain , loss of vision in her Rt eye with severe headache for the last few hours :

a- *What is the differential diagnosis of this case?*
b- *How do you manage such a case ?*

A child 3 years old ,was presented by his parents as having lacrimation 2 years ago . They noticed that he dislikes lightered areas , prefers dark areas. The parents seeked medical advice and were given eye drops for their child for long time but the condition did not improve. By ophthalmic examination cornea were found to be hazy and enlarged with deep AC ,fluorescein test was negative both eyes showed thinned sclera while the left eye had limbal staphyloma .

Comment briefly on Dx ,possible diagnosis and its management ?

A 5 years old child was present by his parents as having low vision in his left eye with greyish-white pupil (leucocoria) 4 month ago , he was expose to blunt trauma on his left face 6 months ago .By examination visual acuity was 6/12 in the right eye (OD) and 1/60 in the left eye (OS) , clear cornea with normal ant chamber depth examination showed bilaterally and the lens of the eye is moderately opaque U/S examination showed bilateral clear vitreous and normal retina .

Comment briefly on the possible causes diagnosis and treatment of this case ?

A 30 years old female patient presents with bilateral follicular conjunctivitis , diffuse punctate epithelial keratopathy and a palpable small preauricular lymph node. *Write two differential diagnosis?*

A 60 YEARS old patient presents with acute onset of right ptosis exotropia intorsion of down gaze limited elevation and depression and dilated right pupil *what is your diagnosis ?*

A 34 years old women presented with red left eye 3 days ago .it was associated with blurred vision and dull ach was referred to the eyebrow

Ophthalmic examination	Right eye (OD)	Left eye (OS)
Visual acuity	6/6	6/12
Conjunctiva	normal	Ciliary injection
Cornea	normal	Keratic precipitates
Anterior chamber	normal	Flare and cells
Pupils	normal	Miotic
Intraocular pressure	15 mmgh	17 mmgh
Corneal fluorescein test	Negative	Negative
Ocular mortality	normal	Normal

Comment briefly on the differential diagnosis , clinical diagnosis and treatment of this case ?

A male patient 54 year- old, presented with painless gradual diminution of vision.
Mention four possible causes including lines of treatment of only one of the causes?

A 60 year- old woman attended the main casualty department with nausea and vomiting, she said that her right eye is painful and red, vision is reduced, she wear glasses for near and distance. On examination the casualty officer found that the vision is reduced to counting fingers and the eye is red, the cornea appeared cloudy, the pupil was oval and dilated on the affected side. Fundus exam was not possible because of hazy media.

a-What is the diagnosis?
b-How do you confirm the diagnosis?
c-What are the medical and surgical treatments?

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الحمد لله وكفى وصلاة وسلاما على الحبيب المصطفى و بعد ...

رغبة منا في أن نحوز شرف خدمتكم ، وسعياً لتوفير ما يعينكم على الوصول إلى هدفكم ، نضع بين أيديكم ملزمة "نماذج العيون" والتي حرصنا أن نجمع فيها نماذج السنوات الأخيرة بعد أن قمنا بإعادة طباعتها وترتيبها بالصورة التي ترونها ، آملين أن تكون أسهل وأنسب لكم ...

هذا ونسأل من الله التوفيق والسداد ...

➢ *Group B members:*

1	احلام محمد احمد قائد الذيباني
2	اخلاص علي مهيوب ناجي العسلي
3	اخلاق علي مهيوب ناجي العسلي
4	اشراق عبدالقوي
5	امل العماري
6	اواب محمد أحمد رجاء
7	إلهام سمران
8	إيمان القيري
9	أمل مياس
10	أنس طارق عبدالواسع نعمان
11	جمال عبدالله الدميني
12	حليمة الشرفي
13	حمود عبدالله الشرعبي
14	خالد توفيق علي المقطري
15	سحر الاغبري
16	سحر جميل محمد غالب الجعفري
17	سلوى شطير
18	سمر العودي
19	سهام الفقيه
20	سوسن عبداللطيف
21	صباح محمد الحمادي
22	صدام سعد احمد الغيلي

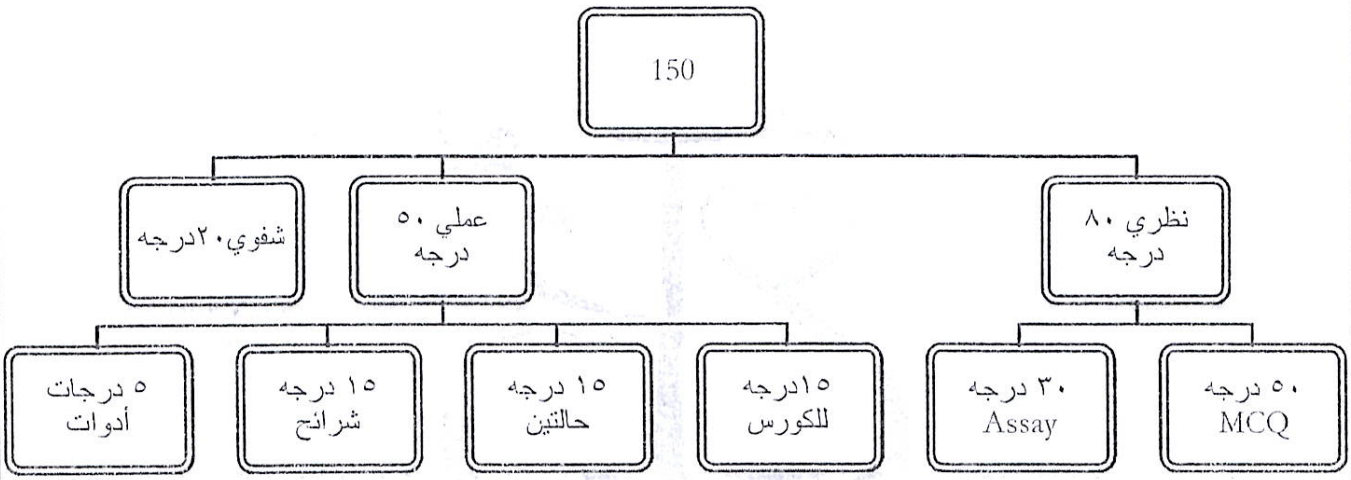
23	طارق رشيد عبدالله المحصن
24	عادل الأحمدي
25	عاطف عمر عبدالله مطبق
26	عائشة امين عبدالله محمد المخلافي
27	عبدالعزيز حسين السنحاني
28	عبدالعزيز راجح مسعد القدمي
29	عبدالله حسين محمد مجلي
30	عبده هاشم
31	فاطمة احمد رسام
32	لبيب علي محمد سالم العزعزي
33	لينا الضلعي
34	محمد الحميقاني
35	نجلاء يحي احمد العيزري
36	نهى غليس
37	هبة الحبيشي
38	وائل نبيل ناجي الحبيشي
39	وجدي محمد عبدالله المخلافي
40	وسام علي محمد فرحان
41	وفاء حكمات الحريري
42	وليد آدم الحاج
43	ياسمين العفيف
44	يسرا الحميري

- ملاحظات: - معظم ما قمنا بطباعته حصلنا عليه من ملزمة النماذج الخاصة بدفعة المعالي فالشكر الجزيل موصول لهم.

- لمزيد من الاطلاع توجد 4 ملازم في مكتبة التاج خاصة بالعيون مهمة ومفيدة تم ارفاقها مع الملزمة.

➢ *Group B – 26 batch*

- **درجات مادة العيون:**



مستشفيات التعاون

➢ MCQ :

1. *Rosette shape cataract is seen in :*
   - (A) Traumatic cataract .
   - B. Metabolic cataract .
   - C. Senile cataract .
   - D. Congenital cataract .
   - E. Steroid induced cataract .

1. *Keratic precipitate is a diagnostic sign of :*
   - A. Acute conjunctivitis .
   - B. Cataract .
   - (C) Acute iridocyclitis .
   - D. Open angle glaucoma .
   - E. Retinal detachment .

2. *Glaucoma in central retinal detachment is caused by :*
   - A. Neovascularisation of the angle .
   - B. Pseudoexfoliation .
   - C. Sublaxation of the crystalline lens .
   - D. Optic neuritis .
   - E. Dacroadenitis .

3. *Exudative retinal detachment is caused by :*
   - A. Injury .
   - (B) Toxemia of pregnancy .
   - C. Diabetic retinopathy .
   - D. Myopia .
   - E. Hypermetropia .

4. *Toxic optic neuropathy is caused by :*
   - A. Methyl alcohol .
   - B. Ethambutol .
   - C. Quinine .
   - D. Tobacco .
   - (E) All of the above .

5. *colour vision is function of :*
   - A. rods .
   - (B) cons .
   - C. bipolar cells .
   - D. ganglion cells .
   - E. retinal pigment epithelium .

6. *rubeosis iridis is caused by :*
   - A. eale's disease .
   - B. central retinal vein thrombosis .
   - C. diabetis .
   - D. uveal melanoma .
   - E. all of the above .

7. *all are types of anesthesia in cataract surgery except :*
   - A. spinal
   - B. retrobulbar
   - C. topical
   - D. .....
   - E. ......

8. *Structures that pass through annulus of zinn include all of the following except :*
   - A. Frontal nerve
   - B. Nasociliary nerve
   - C. Abducent nerve
   - D. Upper division of occulomotor nerve
   - E. Optic nerve

9. *Evisceration means :*
   - A. Removal of all orbital contents
   - B. Removal of intraocular contents
   - C. Removal of globe
   - D. All of the above
   - E. Non of the above

10. *Advantages of ECCE over intracapsular extraction include :*
   - A. Loss of vitreous is less
   - B. IOL- < Posterior chamber IOL
   - C. Lower incidence of cystoids macular edema
   - D. .....
   - E. .... All of above

11. *Developed from embryonic mesoderm :*
   - A. Lens capsule
   - B. ...
   - C. Extraocular muscles
   - D. ....
   - E. ....

12. *ocular manifestations of AIDS include except :*
   - A. mulloscum contagiousum

B. cytomegalovirus infection
C. trachoma
D. pneumocystis carini
E. .....

13. All are complication of scleritis except :

A. Uveitis
B. Sclerokeratitis
C. Conjunctivitis
D. Optic neuropathy
E. Staphyloma

14. Causes of uveitis :

A. Behcet's disease
B. Ankylosing spondlytis
C. TB
D. Sarcoidosis
E. All of the above

15. Signs of granulomatous uveitis include all except :

A. Mutton fat
B. Koeppe
C. Busacca
D. Sarcoids
E. Absence of posterior synechiae

16. Leads to corneal anaesthesia :

A. Suppurative keratitis
B. Herpes simplex infection
C. ...
D. ...
E. ...

17. Investigation for intraocular tumor except :

A. MRI
B. Plane X-ray
C. CT
D. Ultrasound
E. Fluorescein angiography

18. Herbet's pits are found in :

A. Trachoma
B. ..
C. ..

D. ..
E. ..

19. Technique of corneal FB removal except :

A. Topical anesthesia
B. 25 gauge needle
C. Dexamethasone
D. …
E. …

20. Predisposing of corneal ulcer except:

A. Contact lens
B. Abrasion
C. FB
D. Exposure keratitis
E. Dry eye
F. Abducent nerve palsy

21. All are Predisposing of corneal infection except :

A. Contact lens
B. Abrasion
C. Keratoconus
D. FB
E. Dacrocystitis

22. Contact lens are useful in :

A. Anisometropia
B. Aphakia
C. Keratoconus
D. All of the above
E. Non of the above

23. All are true about keratoconus except :

A. Can cause myopia with regular astigmatism
B. Can cause myopia with irregular astigmatism
C. Can be treated by keratoplasty
D. …
E. …

24. Central ocular vein occlusion can cause glaucoma by :

A. Neovascularization of angle
B. …
C. …
D. …

E. …

25. Side effects of acetazolamide include :

A. numbness of finger
B. renal stone
C. hyperkalemia
D. nausea
E. …

26. Unilateral dilated pupil is found in all of the following except :

A. Third cranial nerve palsy
B. Dorzolamid
C. Aid's pupil
D. Acute angle closure glaucoma
E. ….

27. Exudative retinal detachment occurs in :

A. Injury
B. Toxemia
C. Myopia
D. …
E. …

28. all true about abducent nerve palsy except :

A. cause esotopia
B. cause uncrossed diplopia
C. cause crossed diplopia
D. limited abduction
E. ….

29. All are visual field defect in glaucoma except :

A. Annular
B. Centrocecal
C. Siedel's scotoma
D. Bjerrum soctoma
E. …

30. Behcet's disease :

A. Cause hypopion
B. Cause iritis
C. Cause aphthous ulcer
D. …
E. All of the above

31. Keratic precipitates is diagnostic in (KP) :

A. Iridocyclitis
B. …
C. …
D. …

E. …

32. All are causes of leukocorea except :

A. Optic nerve atrophy
B. Congenital cataract
C. Retinopathy of prematurity
D. Coat's disease
E. Retinoblastoma

33. All are causes of vitreous body hemorrhage except :

A. Retinitis pigmentosa
B. Eals disease
C. D. retinopathy
D. CRVO
E. …

34. Regarding Grave's disease all are true except :

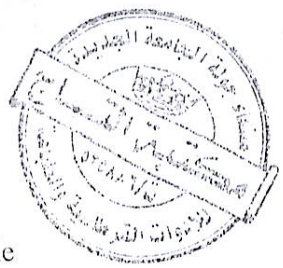
A. Associated with ptosis
B. Associated with lagophthalous
C. Lid lag
D. …
E. …

35. Regarding ophthalmia neonatorum all are true except :

A. Occurs after 2 weeks
(B.) Occurs after 2 month
C. Caused by neiseria gonorrhea
D. Mucopurulent discharge
E. Cornea is affected

36. Most common cause of blindness:

A. Trachoma
B. Cataract
C. Glaucoma
D. Diabetic retinopathy
E. …



37. In neuroophthalmology :

(A.) Trochlear nerve supply superior oblique muscle
B. …
C. …
D. …
E. …

38. The most common malignant tumor of eyelid :

(A.) Basal cell carcinoma
B. Sequamous cell carcinoma
C. Malignant melanoma
D. …
E. …

39. Bitemporal heminopia occurs due to lesion in :

A. Optic chiasm
B. Optic nerve
C. Optic tract
D. Optic radiation
E. Optic cortex

40. Toxic substance to optic nerve :

A. Methanol
B. Ethamputol
C. Quinine
D. Tobacco
E. All of the above

41. Acute angle glaucoma all are true except :

A. Pain
B. Photophopia
C. Light halos
D. Decrease vision
E. Miosis

42. All structures pass through the annulus of zinn except :

A. Frontal nerve
B. Superior division of oculomotor nerve
C. Inferior division of oculomotor nerve
D. Nasociliary nerve
E. Abducent nerve

43. Advantages of extracapsular cataract extraction are :

A. Less risk of retinal detachment
B. Posterior capsuleis usually intact
C. Less risk of cystoid macular edema
D. Posterior chamber intraocular lens can be implanted
E. All of the above

44. All are risk factors for corneal ulcer except :

A. Contact lens wear
B. Trauma to the cornea
C. Bell's palsy
D. Abducent nerve palsy
E. Exposure keratitis

45. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy include all the following except :

A. Vitreous hemorrhage
B. Retinal neovascularization
C. Tractional retinal detachment
D. Rubiosis iridis
E. Normal visual acuty

46. Alla are causes of proptosis except :

A. Optic neuritis
B. Orbital inflammatory pseudotumor

C. Orbital cellulitis
D. Carotid cavernous fistula
E. Thyroid ophthalmopathy

47. *Granulomatous uveitis is characterized by* all except
A. Mutton fat keratic precipitate
B. ~~Koppe~~ nodule Koeppe's
C. ~~Bussaka~~ nodule Basacca's
} found only in Granulomataus uvitis
D. Sarcoidosis is one of the cause of this type of uveitis
E. Absence of posterior synechia

48. *Corneal sensitivity test is decreased in*
A. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
B. Suppurative keratitis
C. Herpes simplex keratitis
D. Marginal keratitis
E. Acute iridocyclitis

49. *Herbert's pits are seen in :*
A. Pterygium
B. Bacterial conjunctivitis
C. Ophthalmia neonatorum
D. Vernal catarrh
E. Trachoma

50. *Regarding cranial nerves :*
A. The facial nerve supplies levator palpabrae superioris
B. Parasympathetic via oculomotor supplies the dilator pupilae
C. The trochlear nerve supplies superior oblique muscle
D. The trigeminal nerve supplies the orbicularis oculi muscle
E. The trochlear nerve supplies inferior oblique muscle

51. *The commonest malignant tumor of the choroid is :*
A. Malignant melanoma.
B. .....

52. *The middle aqueous layer of the tear film is secreted from :*
A. LACRIMAL GLAND.
B. .....

53. *Aqueous fare can be seen by :*
C. Microscope.
D. .....

54. *Commonest side effect for the carbonic anhydrase is:*

A. Parasthesia.
B. Renal stone formation.
C. Muscle cramps.

55. All causes of dilated pupil except:

A. Pontine hemorrhage.

B. .....

56. Occulomotor nerve palsy with pupil sparing :

A. Third nerve palsy in DM.

B. .....

57. Most common cause of the rubeosis iridis is :

A. DM.

B. .....

58. Rhabdomyosarcoma :

A. Second most common intra ocular tumor.

B. Rapid onset in the first decade.

C. Treated by radiotherapy chemotherapy and extraction.

59. Male patient with liver cirrhosis and extrapyramidal signs .all the following ocular manifestations is :

A. Jaundice.

B. Ant uveitis .

C. Kyeiser fliesher ring ..

D. Sun flowered cataract.

60. All of the following about classical migraine except:

A. Usually preceded by visual aura .

B. Usually unilateral.

C. Treated by acetazolamide.

D. Contraceptive pills, stress.

61. Advantage of ECCE on ICCE in:

A. Less retinal detachment .

B. Posterior chamber IOL. Anatomical position.

C. Cystoid macular oedema.

D. All of above .

62. HLA B27 is positive in :

A. Reiter's disease.

B. Ankylosing spondylitis .

C. Behcet disease.

63. Chalzion is inflammation of :

A. Meibomian gland.

B. .....

64. Arlet's line is diagnostic for :

C. Trachoma.
D. .....

65. All structures pass through the annula of zinn except :

A. Frontal nerve.
B. Nasociliary nerve.
C. Superior division of the occulomotor nerve.
D. Inferior division of occulomotor.
E. Abducent nerve .

66. All can help in diagnosis of intraocular neoplasm except:

A. MRI.
B. Plain x-ray.
C. U/S.
D. CT scan.
E. Fluorescein angiography.

67. Bitemporal heianopia is due to:

A. Lesion in the optic chiasm.
B. Lesion in the optic tract.
C. Lesion in the optic nerve.
D. Lesion in the optic radiation.
E. Lesion in the occipital cortex.

68. Advantages of extra capsular cataract extraction are:

A. Less risk of retinal detachment .
B. Posterior capsule is usually intact.
C. Less risk of cystoid macular edema.
D. Posterior chamber intraocular lens can be implanted.
E. All of the above.

69. All are risk factors for corneal ulcer except :

A. Contact lens wear.
B. Trauma to the cornea .
C. Bell's palsy.
D. Abducent nerve palsy.
E. Exposure keratitis.

70. Corneal foreign body is treated by all except :

A. Topical anesthesia.
B. Removal of the foreign body by 25 gauge needle.
C. Patching of the eye.
D. Topical antibiotics.
E. Topical dexamethasone .

71. *Uveitis is seen in :*
   A. Behcet disease.
   B. Ankylosing spondylitis.
   C. TB.
   D. Sarcoidosis.
   E. All of the above.

72. *All are predisposing factors to corneal infection except:*
   A. Contact eye wearing .
   B. Dry eye .
   C. Traumatic corneal abrasion.
   D. Keratoconus.
   E. Chronic dacryocystitis.

73. *All field defects in glaucoma except:*
   A. Annular scotoma.
   B. Centro-cecal scotoma.
   C. Siedle's scotoma.
   D. Bjerrum's scotoma.
   E. Arcuate scotoma.

74. *Regarding ophthalmic neonatororum (neonatal conjunctivitis) all are true except:*
   A. Develops within 2 weeks of birth.
   B. Develops within 2 months of birth.
   C. The curative organism is Neisseria gonorrhea.
   D. Cornea may be affected.
   E. It main presentation is mucopurulent conjunctivitis .

75. *All are related to keratocous except:*
   A. Eye is myopic with regular astigmatism.
   B. It's non inflammatory ectatic disorder of the cornea.
   C. Cornea becomes steepened and thin .
   D. Eye is myopic with irregular astigmatism.
   E. Can be treated by penetrating keratoplasty.

76. *All are side effects of acetazolamide except:*
   A. Numbness of fingers and toes.
   B. Hyperkalemia.
   C. Renal stone formation.
   D. Gastritis.
   E. Headache.

77. *The commonest cause of blindness is:*
   A. Optic neuritis.
   B. Glaucoma.
   C. Cataract.

D. Corneal opacity.
E. Retinal detachment.

78. *Abducent nerve palsy characterized by all of the following except :*
A. Esotropia.
B. Abnormal head position.
C. Uncrossed diplopia .
D. Crossed diplopia.
E. Limitation of abduction in the affected eye.

79. *Signs of Grave's disease include all except:*
A. Ptosis
B. Exophthalmos
C. Lid retraction
D. Lid lag
E. Infrequent blinking

80. *Evisceration is:*
A. Excision of the eye ball , leaving the optic nerve , extraocular muscles, conjunctiva and tenon's capsule.
B. Removal of all intraocular content , leaving the optic nerve , sclera, Tenon's capsule ,conjunctiva and extraocular muscles.
C. Removal of all the orbital content enclosed within the orbital periosteum with the eye lid.
D. Removal of the cornea and vitreous.
E. None of the above.

81. *All are symptoms of closed angle glaucoma except :*
A. Ocular pain.
B. Red eye.
C. Blurred or foggy vision.
D. Haloes around light.
E. Constricted pupil.

82. *Contact lenses are useful in :*
A. Anisometropia.
B. Myopia.
C. Aphakia.
D. Keratoconus.
E. All of the above.

83. *In bahcet's disease the features present may be :*
A. Hypopion .
B. Acute iritis.
C. Apthus ulcer of the mucous membrane .
D. Arthritis.

E. All of the above.

84. *All are types of anesthesiab nused in cataract surgery except:*
A. Spinal anethsia.
B. Retrobulbar anesthesia .
C. Topical anesthesia .
D. Subtenon anesthesia
E. Peribulbar anesthesia.

85. *All are true about unilateral dialated pupil except :*
A. Third nerve palsy .
B. Using topical atropine .
C. Adie's pupil.
D. Using topical dorzolamide.
E. Acute congestive closed angle glaucoma.

86. *The most common malignant eyelid tumor is :*
A. Malignant melanoma.
B. Lymphoma.
C. Basal cell carcinoma.
D. SCC.
E. All of the above.

87. *All are opportunistic ocular infection in AIDS except :*
A. CMV.
B. C. trachomitis.
C. HZV.
D. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia.
E. Toxoplasmosis.

88. *Common cause of vitreous haemorrhage include all except :*
A. Retinitis pigmentosa.
B. DM.
C. Trauma.
D. Retinal tear.
E. Eal's disease.

89. *Structures derived from embryonic mesoderm include:*
A. Corneal endothelium.
B. Retial pigment epithelium.
C. Lens capsule.
D. Extraocular muscles.
E. Epithelial layer of the cornea.

90. *Proliferative diabetic retinopathy include All the following except :*
A. Vitreous hemorrhage.

B. Retinal neovasculatization.
C. Tractional retinal detachment.
D. Rubiosis iridis.
E. Normal visual acuity.

91. All are causes of proptosis except:

A. Optic neuritis.
B. Orbital inflammatory pseudotumor.
C. Orbital cellulitis.
D. Carotid cavernous fistula.
E. Thyroid ophthalmology.

92. Granulomatous uveitis is characterized by :

a- Mutto fat keratic precipitate.
b- Koppe nodules.
c- Busacca nodules..
d- Sarcoidosis is one of the cause of this type of uveitis.
e- Absence of posterior synechia.

93. Leukocoria is due to all except :

a- Congenital cataract.
b- Optic atrophy.
c- Retinoblastoma.
d- Retinopathy of prematurity.
e- Coat's disease.

94. Corneal sensitivity test is decreased in :

A. Mucopuurulent conjunctivitis.
B. Suppurative keratitis.
C. Herpes simplex keratitis.
D. Marginal keratitis.
E. Acute iridocyclitis.

95. Herbert's pits are seen in :

A. Pterygium.
B. Bacterial conjunctivitis.
C. Ophthalmia neonatorum.
D. Vernal catarrh.
E. Trachoma.

96. regarding cranial nerves :

A. the facial nerve supplies levator palpabrae superioris.
B. parasympathetic via oculomotor supplies the dilator pupillae.
C. the trochlear nerve supplies superior oblique muscle .
D. the trigeminal nerve supplies the orbicularis oculi muscle .

E. the troculear nerve supplies inferior oblique muscle .

97. all are complications of scleritis except :

A. uveitis.
B. sclerosing keratitis.
C. conjunctivitis.
D. optic neuropathy.
E. scleral staphyloma.

98. Herbet's pits is diagnostic for :

A. C trachomatis.

99. Cobble stone appearance is characteristic of :

A. Venereal conjunctivitis .
B. .....

100. Regarding to basal cell carcinoma : all except

A. Commonest in the body .
B. 90% of the tumor in the head and neck.
C. Metastatic to the liver.

101. Cause of the troclear nerve palsy:

A. Traumatic is main cause.

102. To see up left side by eyes by:

A. Left sup rectus muscle +right inferior oblique.
B. Left sup rectus muscle +left inferior oblique.

103. Power of IOL implantation is depend on:

A. Density of cortex.
B. Type of cataract.
C. Power of lens.
D. Axial length.

104. Predisposing factor to CRV occlusion is the following except :

A. Advancing age.
B. Hypertension.
C. DM.
D. Poly cythemia.

105. Regarding to chemical injury of the eye :

A. Not affected eyelid.
B. Acid is more dangerous than alkaline.
C. Corneal perforation can occur.

106. Molliscum contigonusum is :

A. Viral infection.
B. .....

107. The following occur in AIDS pt except :

A. Carni.
B. H3 infection.
C. Trealuosis.
D. Cm /renitis .

108. Vitamin A defiency can lead to :

A. Keratomalacia.
B. .....

109. Rapid onset loss of the vision occur in all the following except ;

A. Papilloedema.

110. Vitreous hemorrhage cause :

A. Retinal tear.
B. Scleritis.
C. Episcleritis.

111. Emmetropia is :

A. Parallel rays fall on retina .
B. .....

112. Hypermetropic Is treated by :

C. Convex lens.
D. .....

113. Emergency case is :

E. Acute congestive glaucoma.
F. .....

114. Used as mydriotic :

A. Cyclopentolate.
B. .....

115. Optic dysfunction is :

A. Except detatchment B/W choroid and retina.
B. Except decrease of IOP.

116. Retinitis pigmentosa cause :

A. tunnel vision.
B. .....

117. regarding to early papillovedema early signs are except :

C. blurred margin at temporal side .

D. .....

118. pituitary tumour cause :

E. bitemporal lioemianopia.

F. .....

119. macular sparing character is :

G. occipital cortex lesion .

H. .....

120. main cause of blindness worldwide is :

I. cataract.

J. .....

121. laisk is :

K. procedure done on cornea .

L. .....

122. haab's strea

M. congenital glaucoma.

N. .....

123. contraindication of topical corticosteroid all except :

O. corneal ulcer.

P. .....

124. orbital cellulitis :

Q. infection infront of septum.

R. .....

125. all cause of proptosis except :

S. endophthalmaitis.

T. .....

126. cause of blue sclera except :

A. vitamin A def.

B. .....

127. the secretion of oil layer by :

A. meibomian gland.

B. .....

128. all arise from surface ectoderm :

C. lens.

D. .....

129. ulceration blepharitis is caused by :

E. staph aureus .

F. .....

130. post surgical cataract lead to :

A. bullous keratopathy.

B. band keratopathy.

131. miller muscle is supplied by :

A. sympathatic nerve .

B. .....

132. phaco emulsification is procedure in :

C. cataract .

D. .....

133. rheumatoid arthritis cause :

E. dry eye.

F. .....

134. acute congestive glaucoma except :

G. deep AC.

H. .....

135. DM cause all the following except :

A. Dilated pupil .

B. .....

136. All are opportunistic ocular infection in aids except:

A. CMV.

B. Chlamydia trachomatis.

C. Herpes zoster.

D. Pneumocystis carini.

E. Toxoplasmosis.

هذا والله الموفق ....

Group F...

Mark the best correct single answer in each of the followings:

1- Cause of red eye are
   a. opticneuritis .
   b. retinal detachment .
   (c) acute conjunctivitis .
   d. cataract

2- The lens developed from SLCEC
   a. Neuroectoderm.
   (b) Surface ectoderm.
   c. Endoderm.
   d. All of the above.

3- Colour sense is a function of
   a. bipolar cells.
   b. retinal pigment epithelium cells.
   (c) cones.
   d. rods.

4- Chalazion is a chronic inflammatory lipogranuloma of
   a- Zeis gland .
   b- Gland of Moll .
   (c) Meibomian gland .
   d- Sweet gland .

5- Molluscum contagious conjunctivitis is :
   (a) A viral infection .
   b- Bacterial infection .
   c- Fungul infection .
   d- Chlamydial infection .

6- A young man with cirrhosis of liver and extra pyramidal signs has no
   a- Kayser-Fleisher ring
   b. Jaundice
   c. Sunflower cataract
   (d) Anterior uveitis

7 - Cobblestone papillae is a characteristic lesion found in
   a- Viral conjunctivitis .
   (b) Vernal conjunctivitis
   c- Trachoma .
   d- Kerato-conjunctivitis sicca .

8- Haab's striae is seen in

a. Acute angle closure glaucoma
b. Congenital glaucoma
c. Phacomorphic glaucoma
d. Keratoconus

9- The technique used to examine the retina

a. Direct ophthalmoscope
b. Indirect ophthalmoscope
c. Slitlamp examination using 90 Dioptre lens
d. All of the above

10- Regarding congenital glaucoma all are true except:

a. it is due to congenital anomalies in the angle of the anterior chamber.
b. it may be associated with aniridia.
c. the early symptom is enlargement of the eyeball (bull's eye)
d- the only method of treatment is surgery.

11- Nerve supply of the Muller Muscle is:

a. Facial nerve
b. Parasympathetic
c. Sympathetic
d. Ophthalmic branch of trigeminal nerve

12- The lipid tear film is produced by:

a. Gland of Krause
b. Meibomian gland
c. Gland of Manz
d. Lacrimal gland

Group F

13- Blue sclera is seen in the following except:

a. Vitamin A deficiency
b. High myopia
c. Buphthalmos
d. Osteogenesis imperfect

14- Phacoemulsification is a procedure to treat:

a. Glaucoma
b. Cataract
c. Vitreous hemorrhage
d. Retinal detachment

15- With regard to orbital cellulitis, one of the following is true :

a it is not considered as an emergency condition .
b it may not lead to serious (lethal) complication
c. it needs only topical antibiotics.
d it may lead to complete loss of vision

16- As regards the keratoconus, all of the followings are true except

a- its onset is at around puberty

b- it may be associated by mitral valve prolapse

c- its ocular association is vernal keratoconjunctivitis

d- Corneal graft is indicated for every patient

17- Differentiating between papilitis and papilloedma, the following are true except:

a. papilitis is usually unilateral .

b. papilloeadrna is usually associated with early marked impairment of vision,

c- papilloeadrna is only for increased intraacrineal pressure

d.. papillitis shows central scotoma for red and green

18- Arlt's line is a band of fibrous tissue in the sulcus subtarsalis seen in

a. Viral conjunctivitis

b. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis

c. Purulent conjunctivitis

d. Chlamydia trachomatis

19- One of the following is an ocular emergency:

a. Acute conjunctivitis

b. Episcleritis

c. Acute congestive glaucoma

d. Subconjunctival haemorrhage

20- LASIK is: a. Procedure on the lens to correct myopia

b. Procedure on the cornea to correct myopia

c. Procedure on the retina to correct myopia

d. Procedure to remove cataract

21- Vitamin A deficiency may lead to:

a. Cataract

b. Myopia

c. Keratomalacia

d. Lagophthalmos

22- Eye manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis:

a. Glaucoma

b. Dry eye

c. Retinal detachment

d. Optic neuritis

23- Hypermetropia is corrected by:

a. Sphero-cylinder lens

b. Concave lens

c. Plano lens

d. Convex lens

24- All are ocular manifestation of AIDS except:

a. Multiple molluscum contagious
b. Herpes zoster ophthalmicus
c. Trichiasis
d. CMV retinitis

25- Treatment of background diabetic retinopathy:

a. YAG laser therapy
b. Argon laser pan-retinal photocoagulation
c. Cryotherapy
d. Blood sugar control and follow up

26- Commonest cause of blindness in the world is:

a. Glaucoma
b. Trachoma
c. Cataract
d. Vitamin A deficiency

27- The superior orbital fissure is an opening between :

a. frontal bone and ethmoidal bone.
b. lesser wing of sphenoid and frontal bone
c. greater wing of the sphenoid and frontal bone .
d. lesser wing of sphenoid and greater wing of sphenoid.

28- Regarding fourth cranial nerve palsy, all are false except:

a. In adults leads to amblyopia
b. Diplopia can not be compensated for
c. Damage occurs at the level of Edinger- Westphal nucleus
d. Trauma is one of the main causes

29- Macular sparing homonymous hemianopia is seen in lesions of:

a. Parietal lobe
b. Temporal lobe
c. Occipital lobe
d. Optic tract

30 – All are pupil dilating group except

a. pilocarpine.
b. Tropicamide .
c. atropine.
d. phenylephrine.

31- About chemical injuries , one is true:

a. lids are usually not involved.
b. corneal perforation can occur.
c. acids are neutralized with acids.
d. acid are more serious than alkalis.

(4)

<35>

<32>